

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Until 1948, the general tendency of the Rumanian Workers' Party (PMR) was to enroll as many people as possible. Consequently many opportunists or those who sought economic security joined the Party. Since 1948 and 1949, the PMR has lived through a continuous series of purges, whereby the undesirable elements were weeded out. Since that time, entrance requirements to the Party have been very stringent and admission has been on an extremely selective basis. The net result was that only approximately 10 percent of the total Rumanian population were either sympathetic to or actual members of the PMR.

2. there were almost no politically-undecided individuals left in Rumania. 80 or 90 percent of the total population was against the PMR and the Rumanian Regime. Day by day, anti-Communist sentiments gained strength, since life in the Communist environment is an embittering experience. Very few of those with anti-Communist sentiments dared to engage in active opposition to the regime and the PMR, however. no organized opposition to the Communist Regime in urban areas other than groups of friends in the cities who gathered to listen to foreign broadcasts.

3. It was common knowledge in Rumania that well-organized resistance groups existed in the mountain regions such as Muntele Ezer (4527N-2457E), Muntele Papusa (4531N-2504E), Muntele Fagarasi (4535N-2445E), Muntele Bistrita (4720N-2535E).

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25X1 [] the nucleus of some of the resistance organizations was composed of former members of the Iron Guard but that the main body consisted of political refugees who, because of their capitalistic background or their land holdings, were considered enemies of the State.

4. []

25X1 there were 200 or 300 PMR members in the Dinamo electrical equipment plant in Bucharest, which employed some 3,000 persons.

5. During the past year, 1951 - 1952, the Rumanian Workers' Party has continued to increase the restrictions for membership in its ranks and to purge unreliable elements. Many technicians in industries have been demoted and their places filled by Rumanians who returned from specialization courses in the USSR.
6. The City Council (Sfatul Popular) was a type of workers' soviet as seen in the USSR after the October Revolution. As of 1952, the influence of the Sfatul Popular was being increasingly felt, especially in Bucharest. The Sfatul Popular assigned street supervisors and building supervisors and assumed the responsibility of issuing ration cards to non-productive individuals. Through this organization the individual's home was more closely watched than ever before.

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